THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 27. FRIDAY, *April* 9, 1813. No. 1373.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN SCULL,
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not reque t a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths and Rivets for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Bellows, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and ornamental Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollowware; common and reemed Waggonboxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albions, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells*, suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly beneficial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO. EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

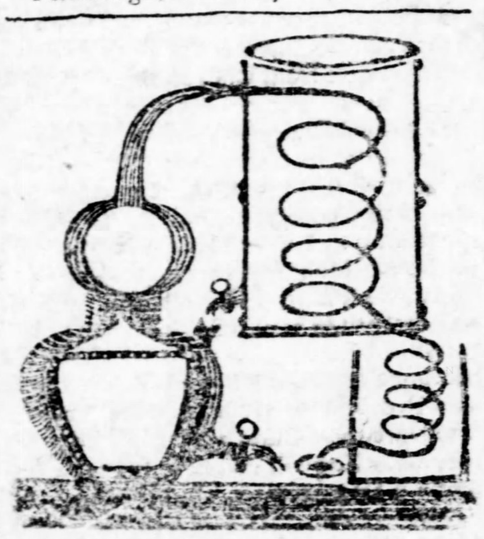
I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

HORSE BILLS,
HAND BILLS, BLANKS, CARDS,

And Printing in general, executed in an elegant stile, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership, heretofore subsisting between David Hazleton, John Colby, and Leonard Richards, under the firm of *HAZLETON, COLBY & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against said firm, are requested to present their accounts to DAVID HAZLETON, for adjustment.

D. HAZLETON,
JOHN COLBY,
LEONARD RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1812.

N. B. The business will be continued by D. HAZLETON.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offer for Sale 600 or 400 acres of Land adjoining lines with Harmony on the north, between the Franklin road and that place; Breakneck creek runs through it, and there are two good improvements on the land, a good mill seat, and on the four hundred acres there are 200 of excellent bottom land with a good sugar camp. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM LIKEN.

Butler county, Cranberry township, March 1813.

WHISKEY.

SETH GROSVENOR,

At Mr. Morrow's Tavern, Wood street, will pay CASH for Whiskey, delivered immediately.

ALSO,

For a few Barrels Peach Brandy.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1812.

TO RENT.

A Convenient Brick House in the Diamond, adjoining Mr. Ball's Tavern. It will suit either for a Store or a private family.

Apply to

JAMES ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1813.

TO BE RENTED.

The lower part of the Masonic Hall in Wood Street, with a large and convenient Cellar under the same—by the year.

Possession will be given on the first day of April.

For terms enquire either of
GEO. ROBINSON, Esq.
JOHN GORMAN,
HENRY BAIRD, or,
ROBERT GRAHAM,

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of *William Cunningham, Stonecutter, deceased*, are requested to make payment on or before the first of July, (as no longer time will be given; and all those having demands against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM WATSON, *Sen.*
WILLIAM WATSON, *Stonecutter.* } *Ex'rs.*

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1813.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

LATE The property of Mansfield Banton, deceased, situated in 5th street, next door to Major Stewart's tavern. The Lot is 60 feet fronting on 5th street, by 130 feet deep, with a two story frame house, finished in the best manner, with a kitchen, smoke house and stable, together with a handsome garden, and choice collection of fruit trees. For terms apply to

GEO. MILTENBERGER, or
JAMES BROWN,

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813. tf

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has removed his school to *Mr. G. Cochran's* house in Market near Second street.

He takes this opportunity of presenting his first employers with his respectful acknowledgments for having afforded him the means of evincing his steadiness and abilities in his line; and he pledges himself that his future exertions shall continue to entitle him to the public patronage.

JOHN C. BREVOST.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1813.

DESERTION.

DESERTED from Captain J. Wallace's company, on the 20th December last, OWEN MERIDITH, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion; and JACOB HESS, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said deserters and delivers them to any Officer of the United States Army, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or Five Dollars for either.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Co. 1st Regt. 2d. D. P. M.*

Miami Rapids, Feb. 26, 1813.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER II.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the former number, I presented some observations on Mr. Madison's war—showing that he, and his predecessor Mr. Jefferson, had studiously avoided any treaty with G. B. which should embrace all subjects of difference, and restore harmony and Commercial intercourse so necessary for the welfare and prosperity of our Country. And I expressed the opinion I had long entertained, that the few men (probably not more than three—Jefferson and Madison the principals in the triumvirate) who directed and controuled all important public measures, intended finally to involve the U. S. in a war with G. Britain. A *full* developement of the grounds of this opinion would occupy too much room at this time.——I therefore wave it and offer my sentiments on the

ENORMOUS LOANS

made and proposed *towards* carrying on the war against G. Britain.

CONGRESS,

in the same session in which they declared the war, authorised a loan of eleven millions of dollars, and the issuing of treasury notes, called exchequer bills, to the amount of five millions of dollars; and in the session just ended, have authorised a further loan of sixteen millions of dollars and a further emission of treasury notes to the amount of ten millions of dollars; without providing any funds for the payment of principal or interest—such funds excepted as had been long before pledged for the redemption of the debt incurred in the war of our revolution. Taxes indeed were proposed, in the former session, and resolutions adopted, if bills were not prepared to be passed into laws, for imposing them; but as they were to be *internal taxes*, on lands and a multitude of other articles, the amount of which on each individual Citizen, when called on for payment, would be *known* and *felt*, Congress did not dare proceed to impose them. They were even unwilling to allow their plans of taxation to be published—lest the PEOPLE should be alarmed—lest their own popularity should be shaken, and they lose their elections—lest their favorite Madison should not be again chosen President—and, in a word—lest by thus rendering themselves unpopular, their party should lose its power and influence, and the disciples of Washington and the friends of peace and of our Country take their places. Yet Mr. Madison and his partizans pretended that the war was called for by the PEOPLE; by a "*free, brave and virtuous people*"—terms in which, to secure their favour, they are accustomed to flatter them. And is such the real character of the people so flattered, that they would kick against the taxes unavoidably laid to carry on a war which themselves had called for as necessary and just? If such be their character, what security have we for the maintenance of the honor, the liberty, and the independence of the U. States? The truth is, the *People* did *not* call for the war against G. Britain. They were surprised into it by a long series of deceptions. But their present acquiescence was counted on, and their final approbation and support expected, after the Armies of the West, the North West and the North, had effected the conquest of Canada—which was to have been achieved in the last year's campaign! Such brilliant success, with the increased irritations growing out of the war, and which Mr. Madison and his partizans so well know how to cherish and aggravate, it was believed would render the war popular to the degree requisite to insure a submission to taxes for its further prosecution. These dreams of folly have passed away. Those *French-titled* armies have experienced only capture, slaughter, and defeat; and but for the exploits of our little Navy, the creation of which, the men who drew after them and organized the present ruling party, vehemently and obstinately opposed, they would hardly have kept their heads above water.

But disappointments and disgrace in the Canadian war have served only to increase the anger and passions of its projectors. The President in his message, and Congress Men in their reports and speeches, have been "*breathing out threatenings and slaughter against*" G. Britain; and regret that they cannot wield the "*red thunder bolts of Heaven, to drive the fast anchored isle from her moorings.*" Disappointment, rage and shame, seem now to have wrought up the party to a degree of desperation. The annihilation of commerce—the slaughter of thousands of citizens—the destruction of greater numbers by the diseases of a Camp—are nothing in their eyes, in the gratification of their various passions.—But even yet they have not dared to lay any direct taxes, which the great body of

the PEOPLE can *see* and *feel* and *understand*. Mr. Randolph told them the reason; and why they proposed a special session of the next Congress in May—"*That they dare not take upon themselves the responsibility of imposing taxes until the Congressional elections of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee have passed;*" for on the issue of those elections the power of the ruling party would depend; and reproached them—"that, having involved the Country in a disastrous and disgraceful war, they should refuse to provide the ways and means of carrying it on; and were desirous of throwing the odium on their successors."

We have now to enquire, whether those successors, the next and succeeding Congresses, will be disposed to take upon themselves, the odious and unpopular task of laying directly upon the People the monstrous load of taxes, which the maintenance of this "*disastrous and disgraceful war*" requires? *I presume they will not.* The whole body of federalists and peace members (who, if they do not constitute a majority, will at least approach to an equality of numbers with their opponents) must necessarily refuse their votes to every bill for raising money to continue the war. The very principle of their opposition to the war will require them to withhold all supplies.—They too may be presumed to have some regard to their popularity; which they would be unwise to sacrifice or hazard in a case like the present: to take upon their shoulders the heavy and odious burthens which the authors of them would not touch with one of their fingers. The whole responsibility, then, for the imposition of taxes, will rest upon the heads of the war members—a small majority of the whole house. And will these men, who make every sacrifice to acquire the favour of the people—men to whom the popular breath is their vital air——will these men commit political suicide?—Will they, in the actual state of the war, and of the public mind respecting it, expose their own popularity and the power of their party to certain ruin, by laying such taxes? Upon their heads exclusively would fall the reproaches, the resentments and the curses of the people, when the tax gatherers demanded their money. These reproaches, resentments and curses, they will anticipate, and take care how they give occasion to incur them.

But is not the new congress to be assembled in May, on purpose to lay the War Taxes? That is the avowed object; and by avowing it, the war party imagine that monied men, expecting that adequate funds for paying them will then be provided, will be induced to come forward, and pour their dollars into the treasury, until it shall be filled. To insure such success, the President is vested with power to borrow, at this time

SIXTEEN MILLIONS

of dollars, on any terms. He is under no restraint. In the first instance, the secretary of the treasury offers to lenders an interest of seven per cent; and if this should not prove sufficiently tempting, the President may engage to pay any higher rate of interest, at his pleasure: for as was said by Johnson (a zealous war member from Kentucky) "*Government must and would have money, and if they could not get it at six, they would at sixteen per cent.*" Not being disposed to question Mr. Johnson's veracity or opinion, in this matter, (for his zeal and activity in the cause must have entitled him to much executive confidence) I am not at liberty to entertain a doubt that an enormous and unheard of interest will be promised, rather than fail, of obtaining the money. Or, which amounts to the same thing, a treasury bond, or certificate may be given for a thousand dollars, when only nine hundred or any less sum, may be actually received of the lender.—For this also, is in the President's power; and his party in congress positively rejected any limitation of it. And actually to obtain the many millions so pressingly wanted, unexampled sacrifices will unquestionably be demanded and made. For, improvident spendthrifts—men, who making no calculations of their means, rush headlong into scenes of boundless expence, must necessarily be in bad credit; and such men always pay dearly for their accommodation, and the risk run by the money lenders. To what degree of pecuniary credit the present government of the U. S. are entitled, and whether those, who, in the actual state and circumstances of the Country, shall loan them money, especially at exorbitant interest or discount, may equitably claim reimbursement—remain to be considered.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 11, 1813.

PORTSMOUTH, *March* 20.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SAFE.

We feel much pleasure in announcing the restoration of New-Hampshire to the true principles of the Washington school. She has taken a stand, which will give her an honorable rank among her sister states of New-England. To her governor, whose devotion to Madison and War made him above "*consulting with flesh and blood*," she has given leave to retire; she has called a FRIEND TO PEACE and NATIONAL HONOR and PROSPERITY to fill his place.

Both branches of the Legislature will be federal by handsome majorities.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK.

Ledger Office, 11 o'clock.

This moment a flag of truce has arrived and anchored below the forts. Dispatches from her are landed from Admiral Warren to General Taylor. We presume these dispatches have some connection with the mission of Mr. Swertchkoff, who was met by the flag.

NORFOLK, March 24.

On Monday afternoon, two line of battle ships and a frigate came into the Capes, and anchored in Lynnhaven Bay; one of the ships, we are informed, has an admiral's blue flag at the main top-gallant mast head, from which we conclude that admiral Warren has arrived. We consider it as a fortunate circumstance, as Mr. Swertchkoff proceeds this day in a flag to Baltimore, and will visit the admiral. The zeal which Mr. Swertchkoff evinces for the success of his mission, is a further proof of the sincerity of his government.

From the captain of a small schooner, which has just come up from James river, we learn that 5 barges from the enemy's ships in Hampton Roads this morning pursued her and three other vessels from Richmond; they captured the schr. Eliza, King, of Suffolk, with 15 barrels of flour and some coal, and the sloop Blue Hill, of Richmond, in ballast; the schooner Mohawk, Ballance, of this port, in coming through the Swash, near Craney Island, got on shore and was burned.

NEW-YORK, *March* 25.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS NAVAL VICTORY.

Arrived this morning United States sloop of war HORNET, Capt. Lawrence from a cruize. Off Demarara, Feb. 25, fell in with the British government brig PEACOCK, and engaged her 15 minutes, dismasted her, when she struck. The latter sunk immediately after. The Peacock had 6 men killed, 39 wounded, and 19 drowned in the vessel. The Hornet had 1 killed and 6 wounded, 1 of whom died of his wounds. The Captain of the Peacock was killed. Three of the Hornet's crew were drowned. The Hornet had captured a brig laden with dry goods, and 24,600 dollars in specie; took out the specie and destroyed the vessel, as she was a dull sailor.

The Peacock is rated in Steel's List at 18, and carries 21 guns—The Hornet carries 18.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 24.

Captain Mitchell's campany of uniform infantry and about 170 volunteer militia, left the city yesterday morning to garrison Fort Mifflin. We understand that Captain Barker has the command of that station.

An endorsement on the mail from Wilmington, (Del.) received yesterday, says, "We learn that the British squadron have come up as high as Port Penn."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to the editor of the Gazette, dated,

SACKETT'S HARBOUR, MARCH 15, 1812.

SIR,

An attack has been expected from the forces at Kingston the last week, owing to the troops at that post, having been lately joined by two or three regiments from Montreal and Quebeck. The force here at present is very formidable and strengthening daily by volunteers & regulars. The inhabitants have all left the town, and their houses are occupied by the soldiery.

Kingston is about 30 miles across from this place; and it is said, instead of their coming that distance to attack us, they are sending their troops by detachments to reinforce their army, in order to defeat Harrison—and as they have drawn all our forces from lake Champlain, excepting a few undisciplined regulars under Chandler—they fear nothing from that quarter—so that if the enemy succeed in the defeat of Harrison they can concentrate their whole force at Kingston before the ice in the lake breaks up, and attack us:—to prevent this finesse, however I think it probable we will shortly move against the latter place in order to destroy their fleet and army, which our present force, in my opinion, is amply sufficient to perform with honor to itself, and usefulness to the country. In fact should we either attack or be attacked the result will be highly important to our army. Even if we should wait here "deliberating in cold debate" until we are attacked, I still hope the issue will be glorious to our arms.

Respectfully yours. &c.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, March 27.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival this morning of the Cartel ships United States, Whiteman, in 56 days from London, and the Minerva, Williams, in 57 days from Liverpool, the Editor has been favored with London dates to the 26th of January inclusive—5 days later than were before received.

These papers announce a continuation of Russian Victories and French disasters. They state that M'Donald with his army had surrendered; and that the Emperor of Russia was himself at Konigsburg.

It is also stated, in the latest paper that an Embargo has been laid on all the ports in France; and that the people of Paris manifest so much dissatisfaction at the disasterous issue of the Campaign in Russia, that Bonaparte had not, for some days, ventured to appear in public.

We have given below as copious Extracts as our time would permit. Among these will be found two very interesting Russian Proclamations. By these it will be seen, that the Emperor of Russia is determined not to relax until the former equilibrium of power shall be restored to Europe.

The ships Porcupine and Brutus, of this port have been captured, and carried into England.

We are indebted to a respectable Merchant for the following Extract:—

"*Liverpool, January 26.*

"The Total annihilation of the French Army in the North, the capitulation of 30,000 Prussians to the Russians, and the consequent certainty of a large export trade to the Baltic, have tended to advance the price of every discription of colonial produce. American produce remains very steady, with the exception of cotton which goes off redily at our quotations, and continues gradually to advance.

Royal Exchange, London, Saturday Night, Jan. 23, 1813.

With the Gottenburgh Mail of this evening dispatches have been received both by government and the Russian ambassadors, Count Levan. The former are only two days later than those in the Extraordinary Gazette of Wednesday last, and contain no military information; but the latter bring the operations a week later and announce the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at Konigsburgh, of which the Russians were in the undisturbed possession.

Our private advices are of the first from Dantzic, of the 5th from Berlin, of the 10th from Carlsham, and of the 15th. (Friday last) from Gottenburgh. The first mention the important fact that Macdonald, with his Army, weakened by desertion and closely pursued by the enemy, had surrendered to the Russians on the bank of the Prugel.

Murat had left Elbing, and had made a show of resistance between Konigsburgh and Dantzic, but it was supposed that the surrender of Macdonald had necessarily altered his design, and he was every hour expected with the remains of his army to reinforce the garrison at Dantzic——At the date of these letters this garrison consisted only of Poles and a few French and the families were quiting the place to retire into West Prussia, under the apprehension of a siege.

The heriditary Duke of Oldenburgh, (who married the Emperor's sister) exhausted by fatigue, had died of a putrid fever at Twer. A proclamation had been issued, intended to faciliate the nomination of the reigning Duke (the father) to the throne of Poland, and Alexander had issued a Declaration announcing himself protector of the States of Prussia.

The streets of Berlin had been placarded with witticisms in burlisque of the French fugitives, and advertisements were posted up offering rewards for the Discovery of the Grand Army. The King of Prussia had ineffectually endeavoured to restore order, and had subsequently withdrawn, as was conjectured to the frontier of France.

It has been inaccurately stated that disputes had risen between the Prince of Smolensko and Gen. Benningsen. The latter has retired on account of his wounds but has been promoted in military rank as well as Platoff, Wittgenstein, and numerous other officers, Platoff has also been dignified by being made a Prince of the Empire, and Wittgenstein has had bestowed on him a considerable estate as a reward for his eminent services.

A ship has arrived after a short passage, from Heligoland, and between that Island and the adjacent continent, we find the intercourse is again with some regularity re-established. A few letters from the neighborhood of the Baltic have came to our hands this day, but whether through the channel we have alluded to or what other we are not correctly informed. In these however some important facts are stated, and we are told from Sweden, that the energies of the Russian Empire are at last put into the most rigorous action, and that no fewer than 70,000 recruits are in progress of collecting at Maghiloff, to supply the waste in the armies of Alexander, during the long and successful pursuit in which at this inclement season they have been engaged.

Advices from Rugenwold mention that the Cossacks were every day expected in that neighborhood, and it was supposed that the campaign would be continued by the Russians during the winter, to take advantage of the utter inefficacy of the French forces. The following from the Danish capital is equally satisfactory with all the preceding accounts, and adds to them some very interesting facts.

"*Copenhagen, January, 6.*

The Austrian corps have been hastening back to Austria Gallicia. Wittgenstein has made upwards of 12,000 prisoners. The Grand Army was completely destroyed on the 13th, in a general battle fought with the Russians near Koono, when all the magazines were said to be burnt. Victor's corps, with himself capitulated, also M'Donald, with all the Prussians. Many generals of the first rate have passed through the neighboring towns alone incognito with courier horses. Amongst them Bassano, Murat. Two of the Polish Generals of the first rank are wounded. The soldiers after the battle of the 13th refused to fight any longer, and none but a few of the officers attempted to escape."

The celebrated twenty-ninth bulletin conveyed to the public the enemy's representation of the passage of the Beresyna: the following narrative of the same event has been received from Gottenburg, and was, we understand, written by Robert Wilson himself.

"Admiral Tschichagoff had on the morning of the 28th Nov. commenced his attack on the corps of troops that covered the filing of the enemy's army across the bridge: this corps was commanded by Oudinot, and strongly posted in the wood. The Russians, from the nature of the ground could only use their tirailleurs, and lost 4000 men in the action—the enemy not so many; but Gen. Le Grand was killed—Marshal Oudinot, Gen. Merle, and another Gen. wounded.

"Towards dark, Wittgenstein's advanced guard reached the heights that commanded the original bridge and a new foot bridge on the Beresyna over which the enemy was passing. Three batteries were immediately established; but as soon as Bonaparte heard the guns firing on his rear he instantly ordered the bridges to be burnt, when the most appalling scene of horror and confusion ensued—carriages, guns, infantry, cavalry, women, and children, all hurried or rushed to the flaming piles. The rear was composed of persons whom Bonaparte would not save to the hazard of his best troops. Many were drowned, many burned, many crushed by the fall of the flaming timbers, many killed or mangled by the shot from the Russian batteries, which were now directed with fatal aim to this ensanguined spot.

"All the remaining equipages of the French army, including those conveying the plunder of the churches of Moscow, and immense treasure, much of which was in French gold coin, fell into the hands of Count Wittgenstein's army.—The main prize, however escaped.

WASHINGTON CITY,

MARCH 30,

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Lawrence, of the U. States Sloop of War, Hornet, to the Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. SHIP HORNET,
HOLMES' HOLE, March 19, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port, of the U. S. ship Hornet, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after Commodore Bainbridge left the coast of Brazils, (Jan. 5.) I continued off the harbor of St. Salvadore, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne until the 24th when the Montague 74 hove in sight, and chased me into the harbour; but, night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for fourteen days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruizing ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruizing off Pernambucca, and on the 4th February captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with Coffee, Jerked Beef, Flour, Fustic & Butter, and about 23,000 dollars in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then run down the coast for Maranham, and cruised there a short time; from thence run off Surrinam. After cruizing off that coast from the 15th until the 22d of February, without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station to run through the West Indies on my way to the U. States; but on the 24th in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—run into quarter-less four, and not having a Pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1-2 leagues ——Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colours flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carobana bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 m. she hoisted English colours, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig; beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather guage. At 5, 10 mts. finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colours and tacked. At 5, 25 m. in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot ——Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore rigging, as a signal of distress.——Shortly after, her main mast went by the board. Dispatched Lieut. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first Lieut. who reported her to be his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by Captain William Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. ——Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1-2 fathoms water, carrying down 12 of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz: *John Hart, Joseph Williams* and *Hannibal Boyd*. Mr. Connor, and Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down. Four men of the 13 mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the fore-top & were afterwards taken off by our boats ——Previous to her going down four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore; but, from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed——Capt. P. and 4 men were found dead on board.—The Master, 1 Midshipman, Carpenter, and Capts. Clerk, and 20 men wounded, most of them very severely, 3 of which died of their wounds after being removed and 9 drowned.—Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place killed, Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple, slightly wounded; George Coffin & Lewis Todd severely burnt, by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut.—One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the Espiegle, (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting sixteen, two and thirty pound carronades, and two long nines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by 9 o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 A. M. got under way, and stood by the wind to the Northward and Westward, under easy sail. On mustering next morning, I found we had 279 souls on board (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly stiled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16, four and twenty pound carronades, 2 long nines, 1 twelve pound carronade on her top gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and 1 four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of 134 men, 4 of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgements, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieuts. Connor, and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerrier and Java——Capt. Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony as to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect,
I remain, Sir, your
obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lt. Stewart and six men on the sick list.

CINCINNATI, *March* 24.

Extract of a leter from a gentleman at Kiskaskia dated February 27

"A horrid instance of the savage barbarity occurred in this territory on the 5th inst. upon the bank of the Ohio 7 miles above its mouth. In my last I mentioned that an Indian trail had been discovered passing from the Northward in a direction to the mouth of that river, crossing the road about half way between this and Shawneetown. After we heard of Gen. Winchesters defeat, we concluded they were runners going to the southern and southwestern Indians, with the news

of that disaster—which conjecture was probably correct. On their arriving upon the Onio, it seems they traced the shore till they came to where 3 small crafts was laying in front of two cabins occupied by a Esq. Clark and a Mr. Kendy. The former was standing before his door when the savages (10 in number) came up the bank towards his house.—One of them who could speak English & whom Clark knew, called out to him not to be afraid for they were friends—that they had travelled far and wanted something to eat; on this Clark permited them to come up and they shook hands very cordially. Setting their guns against the house they went in, and C. ordered his wife to prepare some victuals. She did so, and they sat down and eat hartily.

No white people were in the house, but Clark and his wife and a neighbour who happened to be there. On their raising two of them were observed to place themselves in the door-passage, which excited some suspicion but not much alarm. Two others came and stood by the neighbor, one of whom (who could talk English) set to feeling the white mans shoulder's, knees, &c. and said, you be stout man—you be strong man—can you run fast? &c. Soon the man perceived the other Indian drawing his tomahawk at his head, which he in part avoided, but it struck in the upper part of the forehead and pealed the skin down to the bone of the eye-brow, which arrested its force. The man plunged to the door, and knocking over one of those stationed there, made his escape towards a creek near at hand, with 4 or 5 savages at his heels. He sprang upon the ice which gave way let him down to his middle in water, he scrambled up however upon the broken ice, which bore across. The Indians chose not to follow. Perceiving that, he made a short halt to observe what would be done. He discovered Kenedy coming from his cabin towards Clark's, and about half way was shot down. He saw Clark rush out of his door and run, but he too was shot down. He saw no more but hastened to give the alarm.

A force assembled as soon as possible and went to the place, but the Indians had crossed the river and could not be seen. They found the bodies of Kenedy and Clark as above mentioned, and on entering Clark's house found Mrs. Clark cruelly tomahawked and dead. Proceeding to Kenedy's they found his wife and one child also murdered, two of their children a boy and girl, are stil missing, supposed to be taken away, as one of the girl's shoes was found in one of the crafts which took them across the river.

The situation of Mrs. Kenedy was shocking beyond description. She having been pregnant her body was foundentirely naked, cut open, and the child taken out and hung upon a peg in the chimney. Her entrails were scattered all about the door and the hogs were eating them. Both houses were plundered of all they could carry off.

Thus ends the history of a horrid scene The slain were 5 in number exclusive of the unborn infant, and two missing. The bodies were decently interred, and men have gone across the river in pursuit of the savages.

The people of St. Louis are much alarmed by the defeat of Gen. Winchester on account of the encouragement it will give to hostile Indians. They consider themselves more in danger than any other part the country, as their town would be their first object. They have determined to fortify, and have also sent out for 40 Osage warriors, who are considered friendly—but I can hardly approve of the latter policy.

The following are the General Orders issued by the Governor of Kentucky—for the purpose of appointing a general to command the detach't. of troops from that state, now preparing to join the army under the command of Gen. Harrison.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Frankfort, (Ky.) March 16.

GEN. GREEN CLAY,

SIR,

Having been informed by your letter of the 11th inst. of your readiness to accept the rank of a brigadier general, and of the command of the troops now destined to reinforce the army under the command of General Harrison, commander in chief of the North Western Army—who has recently made a requisition of me to order fifteen hundred men from this state, to march with all possible despatch to join the army under his command.

You will, therefore, as soon as possible order the two regiments of the troops, lately detached from the militia of this state, commanded by Colonels Dudley and Boswell, to rendezvous either by regiments, batallions, or companies, by the 20th inst. at such point or points as you shall judge most expedient and in the most perfect readiness to march to the place of destination. Gen. Harrison recommends that the troops shall take the route by the mouth of Limestone & Chillicothe, and that they shall move in detachments as small as companies, for the convenience of quartering the men until they arrive at Chillicothe, where they will be supplied with tents, &c. I have therefore given directions that all the necessary supplies of provisions shall be prepared upon that route.

You will also apply to Major Thomas Bodley, Deputy Quarter Master General, for the necessary supplies and means of transportation for the baggage, &c. of the troops, who is instructed to obey your orders.

I have the honor
to be, &c.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Since the above Orders were issued, we learn that the intended route of the troops has been changed. They are now directed to proceed by way of Cincinnati, where General HARRISON is to meet them.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *April* 9, 1813.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Heron, Mr. JAMES SHARP to Miss SALLY THOMPSON, all of this town.

We are informed from respectable authority, that the North Western army is reduced to about 900 men, and that 200 of those are on the sick list. The Virginia and Pennsylvania militia have been discharged, and are on their return home. Reinforcements have been ordered from Kentucky and Ohio, but they are very tardy in their movements—it is therefore a most fortunate circumstance that the country, from swamps and bogs, is such, as to prevent the enemy approaching with a large force. Parties of Indians are constantly lurking about Fort Meigs, and have killed one or two officers and soldiers.

ANOTHER DRAFT.

The secretary of war has requested the governor of this state to draft and organize 2000 militia for the service of the U. States; 1000 for the defence of Erie and the western frontier, and 1000 for the defence of the Delaware

On Wednesday morning last at about one o'clock, in conformity with some previous arrangements, our batteries at B. Rock opened a fire upon those of the enemy, which continued with but little intermission during the day. The Sailor's battery at the navy yard silenced the enemy's lower battery, and probably killed several of the enemy. One man was killed at our batteries by a cannon shot from the enemy, one lost his hand in the act of loading one of the pieces, and several accidents happened——3 or 4 balls passed through our barracks, and several private houses were injured a little.—A few shot were exchanged on Thursday morning.

[*Buffalo Gazette, March* 23.

The subscriptions to the 16 *million Loan were at*

New York, -	$1,058,200
Philadelphia, -	371,200
Washington City, -	120,000
Salem, -	123,000
Boston, -	60,000
Albany, -	300,000
Alexandria, -	6,000
Norfolk, -	150,000
Petersburgh, -	55,000
New Port, (R. I.) -	60,000

The "Spirit of Seventy Six," published at Georgetown, (Dis. Col.) states, the sum of $ 3,716,400 has been subscribed at the different banks to the above loan of $ 16,000,000

The books for receiving subscriptions to the loan were again opened on Thursday last, and are to remain open for one week.

[*Fred. Town Herald.*

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE

A pretty general opinion prevails in many places at present, that a peace will be immediately patched up between the United States and Great Britain. This belief appears to have arisen, first—from the manner in which the offer of mediation on the part of Russia has been announced in the National Intelligencer, a paper generally supposed to speak the language of our rulers; second——from the evident difficulty experienced by government in obtaining *men* and *money*, to carry on the war with proper energy; & third——from the declared disapprobation of nearly, if not quite, one half the citizens to the war. We admit these are strong grounds to found the opinion on, and no doubt will have an influence upon our government; but it is probable, that our enemy, whose forces at once threaten our frontier from the source of the St. Lawrence to our western extremity——whose marine is riding in proud and undisturbed triumph in the Chesapeake and Delaware, will relinquish all these advantages, and agree *to those terms which she rejected before we made war upon her?* or, enter into a peace on terms she before the war acknowledged to be reciprocal? No! England never has done so! And will Americans agree, however they might have disapproved of the conduct of their rulers in commencing the war, to a dishonorable & disadvantageous peace? We trust not. In our humble opinion, the contest has now went so far as to preclude all hopes of a fair treaty with that power, until some signal advantage is gained by our arms. To think of entering into favorable terms for a suspension of hostilities with the commanders of her powerful navy, is futile—if it be at all, it must be in Canada, probably before the walls of Quebec.

[*Franklin Repository.*

COUNTERFEITS.

A number of Counterfeits, in imitation of the Ten Dollar notes of the Chambersburgh Bank, are now in circulation. They are very badly executed, and when compared with the genuine notes, easily detected.

A very ancient and a very wise writer, namely, the author of the book of Ecclesiasticus, gives, in that book, the following advice, which is equally applicable to individuals and to nations:—"Be not made a beggar by banquetting upon borrowing, when thou hast nothing in thy purse; for thou shalt lie in wait for thine own life, and be talked of."

Would that this counsel of the sage Israel had been seasonably taken into consideration by the American Congress; who have "banqueted upon borrowing" with a witness, and yet had "nothing in their purse." These same congressmen, together with the two Virginians and the foreigner who has directed their motions, will be *talked of*, and pretty roundly too when pay day comes. Yes, when swarms of tax-gatherers shall fill the land, and shall wring from industry its hard earnings; then the oppressed people will remember the names of those who had occasioned their oppressions—and they will be *talked of*. Nor will posterity keep silence, when, even to the third and fourth generation, they shall find their teeth set on edge, by the sour grapes their fathers had eaten.

Con. Courant.

DIED—In Pitt Township, on Saturday the 3d inst. Mrs. ANN M'NAIR, in the 76th year of her age. Her remains were attended to the place of interment on the following day by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, and an appropriate Sermon was delivered on the occasion.——Her illness, a Rheumatic complaint, which was tedious and exquisitely painful, she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. She was a consistent christian—lived respected and died lamented, by all that knew her.

The Subscribers wish to employ immediately,

10 *Bricklayers*,
5 *Brick Masons*,
5 *Stone Masons*, and
40 *Labourers*,

To whom they will give excellent wages, and constant employment. The present offer, combined with the numerous advantages which this place affords to persons of the above occupations, cannot be equalled, we believe, by any place in the United States.

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
EDWARD GOUDY,
JOHN HANNEN.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now opening at his Store, in the Diamond, next door to Mr. John M'Masters's Tavern, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

which he offers for wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

JAMES PARKS.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1813.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by BOYLE IRWIN, merchant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John Christy, late of Versailles township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to WILLIAM PARKS, in whose hands the accounts and papers are, and all those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

JAMES IRWIN, } *Administ.*
WILLIAM PARKS, }

North Huntingdon, 13th March, 1813.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced the making of STEAM ENGINES, upon the principles of the celebrated WATT & BOLTON. It is presumed that no person holding a right by patent to any new invention can reasonably object to this proposal or be offended with it. The world will divide in opinion on almost any subject. It need not then be thought strange, that many of the most sensible men and best mechanicians in the world should still prefer the old engine, and strenuously maintain that the new one is productive of no peculiar advantage. And that this is the correct opinion, it is hoped will, in a few months, be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who will be at the trouble of making the necessary inquiry. No infringement is intended upon the rights of any patentee. The subscriber, however, maintains, that he cannot be prevented from using steam of any elastic force. It cannot be pretended that this is a new discovery. It can be demonstrated from writings well known in this country, that strong steam was used in Europe above one hundred years ago.—By experiments carefully made it is ascertained that water reduced to a vapour that will ascend in open air will displace air and expand to eighteen hundred times it original dimensions; so that one gallon will fill a vessel of eighteen hundred gallons with an elastic force equal to twice the weight of the atmosphere; that is, it will raise a valve loaded in addition to the weight of the atmosphere with a weight of fifteen pounds to the square inch: that four gallons will produce in the same vessel a force sufficient to raise a valve loaded with forty five pounds to the square inch; and so in the same proportion without end. Now this discovery having been made and published to the world, it has, by the generosity of its ingenious authors become the common property of mankind, and even a patent would not protect any one in monopolizing the advantages of it. The subscriber then wishes the public and individuals too, if they please, to be thus early informed that he intends to use steam of any strength that may best suit his purpose, and he pledges himself to the public, that being prepared with the necessary machinery and tools of every kind for the execution of all parts of an engine in the most elegant manner, he will engage with any person to make and set up an engine of any power that may be required; and the criterion by which this shall be determined shall not be an uncertain comparison with the power of horses; but a comparison with mills driven by water. These engines shall be so constructed as to occupy as little room as any other—be more durable, and as it will not be necessary to raise the steam to so high a temperature, will less frequently want repair, consequently will be less expensive and will require but three-fourths of the fuel used by others. It is likewise within the comprehension of every one, that as these engines have a condensor to reduce the steam to water, they supply themselves with distilled water, whilst those wanting that very useful appendage, puff their steam into the open air.

THOS. COPELAND.

April 1, 1813.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,
SIR,

ON looking over some of the papers, I observed a direct and unprovoked attack made on the Steam Patent of Oliver Evans, Luther Stephens, and George Evans, by Mr. Thomas Copeland.

My personal knowledge of this gentleman would have prevented any *public* reply; but fearing some of my esteemed fellow citizens should take his bold and unqualified assertions for fact, and thereby be led into infringements of our patent, I wish them to be informed that Mr. Thomas Copeland shall have full opportunity to substantiate assertions before his peers. If we may judge of a man's blood by his ink, it will not be long before the public will have data by which to form a decisive opinion; until then it is hoped that discerning and prudent men will not engage in what we hold a violation of our right. We feel more confident in realizing this hope, when it is said, that we are prepared to furnish *all kinds of engines whatever*. It is taken for granted that most men of talents to amass the means of putting into operation a Steam Engine and its appurtenances to business, which will cost from 2 to 40 thousand dollars, are also competent to expend their wealth prudently.—They will not be found deficient in all the senses, and incapable of judging from oral, occular and mental evidence.

Whoever views together effect and cause,
Sure will not doubt sound nature's laws.

It is thought unnecessary to trouble the public with a lengthy publication of an uninteresting controversy, on a subject of which not one in a thousand has any knowledge.

GEORGE EVANS,
for the Proprietors of the Patent and the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Co.

April 6, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinat Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions; and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozinges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c. &c.

ITCH CURED

BY ONCE USING

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS:
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Negro Girl,

who has upwards of 12 years to serve. Is accustomed to house work. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

March 9, 1813

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

Journeymen Saddlers,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same, that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.

A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 172, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street, City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger, thirst* and *cold.* But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Travestie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

ORIGINAL, PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.

Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.

Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and inuptions.

Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.

Lee's Eye water.

Lee's Tooth ache drops.

Lee's Damask lip salve.

Lee's Corn plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1813. tf